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The United States Army.

Discussion of the general staff bill, proposed by Secretary Roor, has been heated, not to say ugly in temper on the part of partisans of Gen. MILES. Against the very able and high-minded civilian who occupies the post of Secretary of War the Miles party hurls the memory of his prowess in the field, and no little sentiment against reorganization has arisen in the army itself, partly om sympathy for MILES and partly from instinctive opposition to change.

We can understand the existence of such a feeling in the army; but a measure so important as the one in question should be considered without passion.

The leading military antagonist of Secretary Root's plan, Gen. MILES, opposes it largely because of its effect upon him personally. The leading military advocate of it, Gen. SCHOPIELD, must in fairness be assumed to speak without prejudice. In justice to this side of the dispute, it should be remembered that Gen. SCHOFIELD has never done anything to forfeit the respect gained for his professional opinion by his long and distinguished service.

To the arguments of those two officers representing the American Army we shall add simply a recent expression of one of the first of transatlantic military critics. "The Germans," says Sir CHARLES DILKE in an article on the Armies of the Powers in the April number of Munsey's Magazine, " are not a martial people. But their perfect study and practice of things military make them probably the most formidable fighting power of the world."

The great European General that follows Napoleon in history, Von Molte, was a Chief of Staff, upon a plan which Secretary Root has largely followed in the bill that is now before the Senate.

We believe that Von MOLTKE and SCHO-FIELD make heavier weight of authority in favor of the proposed system than MILES and his friends make against it.

The Renewal of the Triple Alliance.

According to a telegram from Vienna the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office has assented to a continuance of the Triple Alliance for a third term of ten years. The consent of the Italian Government had been already secured, although not without some modification of the original conditions under which it entered the league. Precisely what the modification is is not yet known. but it can be guessed if we recall the tripartite compact was formed

The circumstances under which the Triple Alliance was first concluded in 1882 were these: Count ANDRASSY, then the Austro-Hungarian Premier. was aware that in 1876 the Czar had sought the acquiescence of Germany in an attack upon Austria, and he desired to safeguard the Hapsburg realms against aggression on the part of the Northern Empire. BISMARCK, on his part, feared that a French-Russian coalition was imminent. King Hum-BERT, remembering that his father had owed Venetia and Rome to a friendly understanding with Prussia, was favorable to an alliance with Germany, but both he and his people shrank from any combination with Austria, their traditional enemy. BISMARCK, consequently, found it necessary to coerce the Italian Government.

This BISMARCE did, partly by offering the Pope an asylum at Fulda, and asserting that the political position of the Papacy was a question to be settled, not by Italy alone, but by the great Powers acting in concert; partly by suggesting that France, which already had occupied Tunis, was only awaiting a propitious opportunity to seize Sardinia or Sicily, or even to besiege Rome a second time on the ground that, by taking that city, the Italians had violated the treaty between Victor EM-MANUEL II, and NAPOLEON III.

With their national unity and territorial integrity thus menaced, the Italians were prepared to pay almost any price for the assurance of protection. They bound themselves to maintain their military forces on a scale out of all proportion to their revenue, and they received in return no promise to promote Italian commercial interests in the Mediterranean, of to further Italy's desire to obtain the reversion to Tripoli-The huge addition to their burdens was coupled with a grievous shrinkage of their fiscal resources, owing to the expiration of their commercial treaty with their best customer. France, which naturally regarded the antrance of Italy into the Triple Alliance as an act of MARKET !

When the end of the first decennial term for which the allience had been formed was approaching, kindy, which seas in a had plight financially and politically, was only too glad to senior the compact for a second dorm of tenyears. For some time themselver the state of though in the Italian peninsula ment from bail to worse. Not only was the auditory proncipe of the nation acriously turnshed by the resesses sufferred in Absparatio but annually recurring and movement deficits brought the numbers to the serge of hankrupter At fast, it cause to be recognized that the only hope of industrial relief by in the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with France which would reopen their former marigit to limins products. After some

delay a treaty was negotiated. The resumption of a commercial intercourse mutually lucrative led presently to the establishment of cordial diplomatic relations, which culminated in a visit of an Italian squadron to Toulon.

The final step in the process of reviving the old friendship cemented at Solferino and Magenta, but afterward interrupted to the misfortune of both countries, was taken when the Italian and French Governments entered into the recent agreement by which their respective interests in the Mediterranean were adjusted, the right of the former Power to the reversion of Tripoli being distinctly acknowledged.

Such being the amicable terms upon which France and Italy now stand, it is obvious that the last-named Power would not have assented to a renewal of the Triple Alliance for a third decennial period unless it had been distinctly understood that no attempt should be made to interfere with the commercial and political agreements between the French and Italian Governments. The understanding clearly implies that France shall not be made the object of attack, and that Italy is not bound to cooperate with Germany and Austria unless those Powers should be the victims of unprovoked aggression on the part of the French-Russian League.

In other words the Triple Aliance. in the form which Italy's new relations have compelled it to take, is now truly, what BISMARCK always alleged it to be a guaranty of international peace.

Mr. Teller and Cuba.

For the second time Senator TELLER has succeeded in imposing his individual ideas upon legislation concerning Cuba, at an important crisis in our relations with that island

Four years ago this month the pledge disinterested intentions, commonly known as the Teller amendment, was affixed largely by his efforts to the resolutions of Congress preceding the war with Spain. The Teller amendment was an attempt to cross a bridge that had not been reached. It was an attempt to regulate in advance the action of this Government under conditions that belonged to the unknown future. Whatever the merits of the sentiment that inspired it, the fact remains that it has been a continuing source of embarrassment rather than a help to two Administrations and two Congresses in dealing with Cuba, both from the point of view of the interests of the island and from that of our own interests. This is said without reference to the question whether the establishment of Cuba as

an independent republic was or was not in itself desirable. Now Senator TELLER interposes to delay the progress of reciprocity legislation by demanding an investigation of the beet sugar men's charge that the American Sugar Refining Company owns practically the entire crop awaiting export, and would therefore be the chief, if not the only beneficiary of a reduction in the rate of duty. Absolutely no evidence has yet been produced to support this charge or to require the inquiry. The evidence of the most competent authorities, including the specific statement of Governor LEONARD WOOD, is quite the other way; change which has taken place in the re- but Mr. TELLER takes advantage of at all!" lations of Italy to France since the the situation which the Oxnard lobby enge that cannot be ignored by his tation of the Teller amendment: associates. Consequently, reciprocity

legislation is hung up until the com-RICHARDSON'S Christmas scandal. And Mr. Teller wanted to go even beyond this particular inquiry and overhaul the whole question of reciprocity by an exhaustive examination of the minded way. What we have said is simply that we whose welfare he has frequently pro-

fessed so much solicitude.

All this lends interest to the question of Senator TELLER's own attitude. What is he trying to do or have done with regard to Cuba? Is he for an independent republic, entirely detached from our own? Does he want to set up a Cuban Government which shall be nominally but not really sovereign and independent of us? Is he trying to force annexation by withholding the

relief which the generous and at the same time just and expedient policy of both McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT has contemplated? Is his mind void of any definite opinion on the subject of Cuba, and does he make the subject a mere pretext for a solemn personal demonstration when he sees an opportunity? Or is he at this time nothing more or less than an obstructionist, taking his cue from Mr. Oxnaio, and having in mind not so much Cuba as certain plantations of beet owned by

his constituents in Colorado?

Some light on Mr. TELLES'S state of mind and mental processes: concerning Cuba is now afforded in an unexpected manner. When the Platt Committee of which Mr. TELLER is a member was investigating conditions in Cubs in the winter of 1900, one of the principal witnesses before it was tien, dantes Witaos, then communiding the provmore of Matanzae and Santa Clara. tion. Withou's great success in adminintering the affairs of his department and his individual powers of observe tion, deduction and straight state ment, gave exceptional weight to his netimony and opinions. The report of the same bus never been polylished by the Government until quite recently having keen regarded for two years as "accret" ducument, partly are auppose, on account of the official position which the witness hald at the time in the military government of the island and partly on account of the peculiariy confidential nature of some of the questions addressed to Gen. Without by

the enmonths. Gas Witness frankly privocated a policy of acciprosity with Color much broader than anything that has been proposed to Congless. He said-

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But I sended go furnish I would have his his fact in declared and in consistently defineded on fargine sellinear. We shall never send secretaring to harden and mentioned products. Against direct and exchange to harden and passes of declared; and is herd

tariff, of course, and probably a common super vision of the collection of the duties. A grea nation like ours would naturally supervise a smalle one like Cuba in the enforcement of common cus oms regulations. In other words, there would have to be an officer something like our Commissioner of Customs to see that the customs laws were just as rigidly enforced in Cuba as they are, for instance, in Florida or Georgia. Now, I readily admit that this is a very radical proposition an there are many interests hostile to it."

We are not at present so much concerned with the facts and arguments offered by Gen. WILSON in support of his view of what reciprocity should be, as with the frame of mind indicated by Mr. Teller's share of the confidential conversation. The author of the Teller amendment, so called, the ostentatious champion of Cuban independence of the United States, seemed to be interested in discovering a way to keep our hold on Cuba while pretending to set the island free. Gen. WILSON had said that the Cuban planters, but no other class, favored annexation. He then continued:

"I think if we had said to them beforehand 'We are going to intervene in your struggle and inasmuch as that may mean a great war, a great sacrifice of life, and a great sum of money to be expended by us, we shall reserve to ourselves the right to indemnification, and if we drive the Span tards out we shall take over Ouba,' everybody would have been satisfied, because as between Spain and the United States they would have preferred the United States. But we took another way, the author of which was the Honorable Sen ator from Colorado, Mr. TELLER. They expec the United States is going to do just what it said t would do. They are a smart people and they know just what was said; they know that just as well as we do ourselves.

"Senator TELLER .- Under our pledge to them we are entitled to stay there until they are pacified. * The Chairman .- But pacification means mor han peace between Spain and the United States. " Senator TELLER .- It means that when they shall have established a Government there, then we will take our hands off. But before we leave they must put their Government in operation, so the we can see whether it is a real Government."

Then the question turned on the for-

mation of the Constitutional convention: " Senator TELLER .- is it not within the powe of these [American] commanders to indicate, with out any improper proceedings, who might go to that convention? Would they not exercise an important influence in seeing that the best element of the community went as delegates to that conver

" Gen. Wilson .- I would almost stake my reputation, if I were in chief command, that I could make that convention from the very best elements. . Senator TELLER .- You ought to be able to do it Gen. Wilson.-I think I could do it.

Senator TELLER .- And do it in such a way that there would be no apparent interference with their

The next step in Senator TELLER's programme for a free and independent Cuba is disclosed a little further on:

"Senator TELLER.-Suppose their Constitution made: suppose we could get some recognition in that Constitution of our control of their affairs? "Gen. Wilson.-You might get considerable control-all, indeed, that you want-in return for trade concessions.

Senator Teller.-Suppose we say that until the treaty is made under this Constitution the troops of the United States shall remain there.

"The Chairman .- There would be no objection " Senator Money.-That could be done by an

ordinance of the convention itself. Senator TELLER.-That is what I am talking shout. I would not give them any more power than I would give to the people of Colorado or Wisconsin. "Senator MONEY .- That is not independence

And still again we find this amazing has brought about to urge the charge in | declaration of Mr. Teller's idea of an a manner that makes it almost a chal- independent Cuba, and his own interpre-

"Senator TELLER -- Do you not think that the same relation should exist between us and them as pletion of an investigation that prom- exists between the United States and the several ises results about like those of Mr. | States! They make their Constitution. Let it be understood that we shall have the right to say whether that Constitution is satisfactory to us or we will not take the soldiers away. That solves the whole question. We have nowhere said that we would not exert our influence over them in a fairconditions and needs of the people for do not intend to absorb these people against their

was that we were to leave them to themselves. " Senator Terrier -But there was no nation in the world that did not understand that when these people were given independence we never intended that they should make complications with other nations. We have said that for fifty years."

Having thus, in the privacy of a committee room where " secret " testimony was being taken behind closed doors. declared himself for a policy of practically packing the Cuban Constitutional convention; of extorting from that contheir future affairs in exchange for trade concessions; of retaining our military grip on the island until everything was satisfactory; of regarding Cuba as in the same relation to our Federal Government as one of the States of the Union;in short, of exerting influence for our own interests over them " in a fairminded way "-what has happened since to transform Senator TELLER into an opponent and obstructionist of the very meagre measure of return in the way of reciprocity which is now before the

Is the erack of a Colorado best-root over the Seintor's head enough to work such a change?

Plant Trees.

Under Chapter 556 of the Laws of 1884, next Friday is Arbor Day in New York. The statute makes it the duty of the school authorities of every public actions in the State to assemble the actions in their charge on that day for exercises designed to encourage the planting the protection and the preservation of trees and shruke. In some other States, notably Minnosta, Warronsin, Florida, Sobraska, Toxas and Colorado Ather Day is a legal boliday

The invitating trapertains of proterriting from dentruction the Yant Lotent accepts of the country, of replacing, in staff at least, the treat ruthleasily similarly of its many acctions, and of Distribly tower and shruke where the dearth of these is organic attenuator than wider public attention which Athor Day is now receiving. In New York, the public policy regarding the processation of its wealth in forest lands, each periody at headwaters, but been clearly

the observance of "Arbor Day" has

been on a practical line. There are, approximately, 10,000 schoo districts in the State. The record of trees planted on Arbor Day during the last four years, under the direction of the school authorities, is as follows:

.15.045 .16,701

The more general observance of Arbor Day in those States which designate a day for tree planting has increased the store of knowledge of trees and the intelligent love of them. New York has 1,372,000 acres of forest

land in the Adirondack and Catakill preserves. Since 1899 the State has acquired 429,000 acres of forest preserve at a total cost of \$1,600,000, the present estimated value of New York forest land being \$2,500,000.

The Stolen Monuments.

In response to a resolution of inquiry about the reported destruction or removal by interested Canadians of ancient landmarks marking the old Russian frontier of Alaska, Secretary HAY reports:

"The Department of State immediately set on foot an investigation to ascertain what foundstion there is for the reports. Hitherto this inves tigation has not elicited any proof of the alleged transactions, but it will be continued until the ruth in regard to the matter is ascertained."

The investigation should continue, and the efforts to ascertain the truth should not be intermittent. Vigilance along the Alaskan frontier

is a duty on the part of our Government second in importance to none other at the present time.

Experience has shown that vigilance is necessary.

One Word of Secretary Shaw's. What did Secretary SHAW mean in his Pittsburg speech on Saturday night when he drew comparisons between English trade with the Orient by way

of the Suez Canal and American trade

by way of Nicaragua?" Our impression was that the question of the particular route of the isthmian canal, which the Secretary correctly says we are going to construct, was still unsettled; and that another department of the Administration to which Mr. SHAW belongs had been negotiating on parallel lines with both Nicaragua and Colombia.

We cannot believe that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to embarrass the Secretary of State, or to attempt to forestall, in any respect, the decision of Congress.

England seems to have a lot of extrahuman sympathy to spare nowadays. Just at present the humane Briton is considering the crustacea and a battle is being fought in the columns of the London Daily News over man's inhumanity to lobster.

The fact that the lobster's brilliant red comes from his being plunged alive into boiling water is shocking to the lobster sympathizers. They suggest various ingenious methods of killing him before boiling. Before long probably they will demand that the raw oyster be dead before he is swallowed. They refuse to believe that the lobster's suffering is slight or short; they picture themselves in the bolling cauldron. None, however, had thought until recently, that it was improper to eat

the lobster. Lately one homarophile has dared to express what we imagine is the lobster's view of the question. He asks pertinently, From the human standpoint, he is hard to digest, especially late at night; from the lobster standpoint, he has a different, if not higher, ideal of life. This reduces the argument to a hard basis of fact, that renders it unanswerable by altruists.

In this country the discussion has a melancholy interest, recalling the bygone days when the savory lobster was one of us, and our eyes were gladdened by the sign " Live broiled lobster and musty ale."

Our esteemed Democratic contemporary the Louisville Evening Post, dismisses the Hon. JOSEPH WALDEN BAILEY as a Presidential candidate, not because he is young. not because he hails from Texas, but upon the grounds here stated:

" It is Senator Ball.Ev's opinions on current affairs, his narrowness and his opposition to the onward march of American progress, rather than the place of his birth and residence, that make ilm an Impossibility."

But isn't that just what makes the Denocracy itself an impossibility?

The Diseases of Oil Paintings. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCH. SP. Your Washing a correspondent recently referred to the damaged vention a Constitution such as suited the United States; of obtaining control over galleries, libraries, clubs, &c., have suffered like deterioration in a greater or less degree. All these can be saved from possible further cumulative in jury by placing glass over them. Oil paintings suffer from excessive heat. The products of imperfect combustion, often imperpatie, of gas and coal in open fire places—the latter quite common formerly contain suiploy; and activated matter. formerly contain sulphur and acidulated matter quite destructive of the surface of pointings and even of the canvas itself. As compared to older times, we probably expose our pictures to a more constant and penetrating light. The artist of to day has greater transfers through

and durability as emphasis with the old painters. These latter by deft manipulation not now known, and more substantial if fewer leads pigments. were olds to coldic degree to fasted upon their seets a depth termines and permanency of schor, which are among the electric of old patientings. It may be objected that coving to the infrastive action of giane upon light the most favorable view of a photoer is marred but this media-bold of minor importance where the preservation of paintings xaloutle and office unique by reason of their blo

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THE STEAMSHIP MERGER. An Object Lesson and an Opportunity to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The nerger of the transatlantic lines under American control has completely unmasked the false pretences and shallow hypocrisy of free traders, both in the United States and in Great Britain. Ever since the Civil War British newspapers have been telling us that we can only hope to build anew the American mercantile marine by purchasing ships where they can be most cheaply bought and giving them American registry. It was of no consequence that preceding the advent of Oliver Cromwell the policy of free ships had denuded the seas of British shipping; it was of no consequence that the rigorous protective policy adopted by Cromwell in 1851 tore the broom from the masthead of Dutch merchant shipping that had previously flaunted Dutch maritime supremacy its passage through "the Narrow Seas. since known as the English Channel; it was of no consequence that so long as British-built ships were dearer than foreignbuilt ships the free-ship policy knew no place upon British statutes; and it was of no consequence that with dearer built but protected ships the British gained and for two centuries held control of the world's carrying trade; these considerations were relegated to the rear and a new

accomplishment that should have brought forth songs of joy and commendation from he mouth of every free trader in Great Britain and in the United States, and what do we find? The British press teems with agonizing and heartrending wailings over the impending dethronement of British maritime supremacy; the evil propensities of the modern "Yankee trust" are depicted with pencil and pen, and the thraldom of the world is dolefully predicted; men of importance in British affairs have been nterviewed and have expressed the direct apprehensions over the outlook for British shipping as a result of the American purchase of one-tenth of its ocean-going steam shipping; the Government leaders in the British Parliament have been catechised by perturbed members who insistently demand to be told what steps are being taken by the Government of Great Britain to prevent this American octopus from purchasing British steamships; the cables groan with the weight of information as to what will be done by the British Government to prevent American citizens from securing legal control of the ships for which they have paid good American cash into the willing hands of their former British owners; harrowing rumors are being put in circulation by British news agencies of the fell purpose of these devouring Americans to have the law repealed that has been upon our statutes since 1792, and which denies American registry to any but American-built vessels, so that these British-built steamships may be 'Americanized;" and with shudders they predict that the end is not yet, that even the Cunard will fall a prey to the insatiable greed of this all-powerful American

syndicate, and that the oceans will no more know the red ensign which has been the insignia of surpassing sea power for And have we found commendatory words falling from the lips of American free traders? Do they look with unconcealed joy upon the million tons purchase of British shipping by an American syndicate? Do they herald to the world the fruition of their long-hoped-for creation of an "American" mercantile marine of British ships? Are they demanding that the Congress of the United States shall at once give to this vast tonnage full American registry? Are they holding up Britons

the contrary, they, too, indulge in lamentathe contrary, they, too, indulge in lamenta-tions; they, too, picture the horrors of American acquirement of British tonnage in large blocks; they portentously predict dire results from the growing power of the all-absorbing "American trusts." That their dearest wish has been achieved, in that Americans have, at last, "bought their that Americans have, at tase, bought their ships where they can be purchased cheap-est," instead of being an epoch-making, shackle-breaking, free-trade accomplish-ment, is a fear-inspiring prelude to still worse "invasions" by all-powerful Ameri-

worse "invasions" by all-powerful American syndicates!

Not yet has a free-trade newspaper, either in the United States or abroad, so far as I have seen, eulogized Mr. J. P. Morgan and his associates for their recordbreaking purchase of steamships "where they can be obtained cheapest." Why these reproachful looks, these tear-stained checks, these doleful free-trade countenances? Why has their joy been turned to sorrow? Why has the realization of their wildest and brightest free-trade dream been made the occasion for their most luguibrious utterances? Why? Only because their free-trade, free-ship arguments have been hypocritical; because they never dreamed and never desired that Americans should obtain a foothold upon the sea that might drop the red ensign below the cans should obtain a footbold upon the sea that might drop the red ensign below the horizon, because the most delusive of all of the theories in the Pandora box of free trade was free shine! of the theories in the Pandora box of free trade was free ships! Free ships to be successful, as a policy, mean the purchase of foreign-built ships. To what extent has Great Britain's vast chipping been built up with foreign-built ships. The very question suggests the hollowness of the free-ship delusion. Free ships have done nothing for Great Britain, the great bulk of whose ships have always been Britishbuilt. of whose ships have always been British-built. Free ships have accomplished little or nothing for other nations, none of which, excepting the United States, has denied

or nothing for other nations, none of which, excepting the United States, has denied national registry to foreign-built shipping. Mr. Morgan may, indeed, save the liritish nation from going stark mad by etating that he desires nothing but liritish registry. British management, British officers and British nearms for his newly acquired steamships. That may be their advanton. He may restore to some degree of equantimity the agitated and distraight American free trader who dreading the final consumination of their finalized networks, have been at their wite ends to know how to most the distracting consequences of threatened American dominion upon the seast by stating for their relief that he contained at American dominion upon the seast by stating for their relief that he contained for their relief that he contained for their relief that he contained to the first relief that he contained for their relief that he contained for their relief that he contained for their relief that he contained to the distraction of their relief that he contained for their action of their management. British officers and sentence and mixtured that her distraction and health and the distraction of the distraction for the action of the contained for the contained for the contained for the contained for their sentences of the first sentences of the first and the contained for the account of the sentences of the first sentences of the firs

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MOVEMENTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Receipts at Chicago for the First Quarter of 1902 Greater Than in 1900 or 1001. the Free-Ship Men Here and in England. WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The March ummary of Internal Commerce by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that for the first quarter of 1900 the receipts of live stock at the five leading markets of the interior were 7,412,703 head; for the first quarter of 1901, 7,646,572 head, and for 1902, 7,831,882 head. The greatest percentage of gain among the five classes stock was made in the receipts of calves. A comparison of receipts, shipments and consumption of calves brings to light the fact that the primary markets are cutting eper than usual into the younger classes stock on the western farms and other areas of supply. The average weight of

during March, 1901; at St. Joseph, 8 pounds less; at Omaha, 12 pounds less, and at Kansas City, 19 pounds less. ansas City, 19 pounds less.

The carload receipts of stock generally The carload receipts of stock generally show an increase, except at Kansas City, where there was a decrease of 31 per cent in the number of cars, compared with March, 1801. For the three months ending March 31 of this year Chicago received 75,814 cars of stock, and 69,563 for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, showing a gain of 6,251 cars, indicating that the Chicago supply is being kept up by the Central West and Northwest. Traffic in live stock compared for the first quarter British policy was to be proclaimed to the world—that of free ships. And now a syndicate of American capitalists has bought up a million tons or so of the cream of British steamships-an

hogs at Chicago was 6 pounds less than

by the Central West and Northwest. Traffic in live stock compared for the first quarter of three successive years showed that for the first quarter of 1900 four marksts received 122,392 cars; for 1901 the corresponding figure was 94,983 cars, and for 1902, 127,219 cars. There is, therefore, a material gain to the credit of Western live stock traffic thus far this year over either of the preceding two years, despite the Southwestern shortage of supply. The commercial year's report on the pork-packing industry confirms these figures of the increase of live stock traffic. The Cincinnati Price Current gives 25,411,876 head as the total of hogs packed in the Western centres during the year ending March 1, compared with 23,600,674 head for the preceding year. The receipts of hogs at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, however, during the twelve months ending March 1 were the lowest in seven years.

Is It "Imperialism"?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it of many brave lives and millions of money to free Cuba from Spain; after establishing more than 8,000 schools, practically banishing yellow fever, and building good roads across the island; after instituting many other reforms, and reducing our tariff in her favor, we shall, on May 20, give birth to her national life?

Is it "imperialism" when, in the case of Porto Rico, we have given her people a Govrnment as representative and free as that of any of our States; almost doubled her exports and imports; established schools for the 48,000 pupils enrolled; built in one year thirtywo schoolhouses, while Spain did not build her one in 400 years; reduced her death rate by nearly one-half; given her free trade with

our gigantic markets? Is there "imperialism" in our prope purchase of the Danish West India Islands, when the people of those islands have, almost to a man, signified their desire to enter our

family? Is it "imperialism" which admitted Hawaii into our fold, and gave her practically State rights, instead of being longer subject to the whims and follies of a dusky female?

Is it "imperialism" which has caused nearly a housand of our best missionaries, the American schoolteachers to expatriate themselves gins the Philippines for the purpose of educating the native people workers for themselves, as a foundation step toward associate American citizenship; who are conducting day schools with an enrollment of 150,000 pupils, and night schools at tended by 15,000 adults; who are welcom wherever they are stationed, and begged

Is it "imperialism" which by the triumph of American diplomacy has secured for all the nations of the world, the benefit of an open door" for commerce in gigantic, teem

ing China? Is it "imperialism" which offers the asylum of our shores and the protection of our free flag, and in due season, irrespective of race, religion or prior condition, a share in Government, to the oppressed of Europe? "imperialism" wages of our workers of all classes, native

If these things be "imperialism", must Washington be likened unto Julius Cæsar, Lincoln unto Bismarck, and McKin-WALTER J. BALLARD. ley unto Napoleon SCHENECTADY, N. Y . April 26

Nature's Wonders in New South Wales.

From the St. James's Gazette. In New South Wales, near Wingen, singular natural curiosity is observable This is an object popularly known as the Stone Woman of Wingen. The spur the Stone Woman of Wingen. The spur of a mountain range, known as Salisbury Crag, terminates in a bold, bluff headland, about 700 feet above the level of the valley which it commands, the profile assuming the form of a gray stone woman of enormous dimensions sitting with her back against the cliff, her head separated from the top and her feet hidden among the trees which grow up to the bottom of the cliff. On her knee there is resting an open book, which she is not reading, but instead is gazing forever with a steadlast, unchanging look down the beautiful valley of the flunter. From where the feet of the stone woman rest among the towering trees that grow round the base of Salisbury Crag to the summit of her head must be about 500 feet, so that if she were to stand up straight rome day she would be about 500 feet high. If the proper point of view be chosen the pose of the fluggre is perfect in its magnificent simplicity.

At Wingen also is to be seen the only burn-

licity

At Wingen also is to be seen the only burning mountain to be found in Australia, and the only one not of volcanic origin known. The summit is 1.826 feet above see level, and it is easily reached from the jownship. It is supposed to be an immense coal seam, which has in some unaccountable way become ignited, and has been burning ever since. When first discovered, during the early days of settlement, the aboriginals of the district explained, in their own rude fashion, that the mountain had been burning in the days of their farefathers, that, as far hack as they could renotabler, there had always been the big smoke. The course of the first can be traced a contiderable distance by the transverse rents of chastist accasioned to the falling in of the ground, from under which the could had been consumed. From year, each to year, and funce of smoke are continually issuing from the sides of the mountains, the surface of which is in many places covered with a suiphurous deposite the thinds rings of smoke search the ground dischalled in the could had been consumed from which the history rings of smoke search the ground a last to the facility of the openings from which the history rings of smoke search the ground a last to the facility in the ground specific and state for the facility in the ground specific became charred, if not ignified. At Wingen also is to be seen the only burn-

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THEY HOLD THE RECORD.

Wisconsin Man and Chicago Girl Run the Matrimonial Gamut Rapidly.

From the Chicago Tribune. In the hitherto obscure town of Ranne; Vis., lives a young farmer who holds a mat rimonial record. His running mate, so to speak, is a Chicago young woman, who required only forty-eight hours to convince husband that matrimony is a failure, Here is the chronology:

Sunday-Met. Monday - Married

Wednesday-Divorce sought. Solomon Grundy's short but checkered

career was not much swifter.
One week ago Sunday James R. Minor, whose thoughts were divided between love and spring planting, chanced to read the matrimonial advertisements in a Chicago From the mass of wealthy "beautiful blondes," &c., he picked out this

Young lady, aged 18, good-looking, aff ctionate wishes to meet young man with means; farmer preferred; object matrimony no agents. Ad

Spring planting ceased suddenly to attract, Z 16 held Minor's interest. With much labor and many false starts he wrote the fair on and many false starts he wrote the fair one a latter. It began, "Dear Miss," it ended "Yours respfty," but between there was a wilderness of protestations of love.

Now Z 16 happened to be Miss Carrie Hansen of Chicago, but willing to change. So she replied to the Ranney swain with a coy request for a photograph. They compromised on a tintype, taken four years ago. Miss Hansen's reply to this was "Come on This by way of prelude; now for the drama in four acts.

ACT L-SUNDAY.

Scene: The Hansen front parlor: Rogers group and a horsehair sofa, one end occupied by Carrie. James enters, shuffling. Carrie blushes and Jim feels all hands and feet. Sits on edge of chair, but soon reaches sofa. Carrie says: "How dare you, sin" Jim describes his country home—a vinechad cottage, surrounded with roses and holly-hocks. Then he adds: "Say, Carrie, let's get married," and Carrie says "All right, Jim." ACT I .- SUNDAY.

Winsome Carrie is rushing northward as fast as the Northwestern trains usually rush people. At the Ranney depot stands Jim, exceedingly stiff, in his Sunday black and exceedingly stiff, in his Sunday black and with a carnation in his buttonhole. He lifts Carrie into his buggy, which does seem muddy to a city girl, and drives her to kenosha, where he parted with much money to buy Carrie a ring and a wedding dress, Atrain ridet to Waukegan through the gloaming and a minister mumbling the wedding service. Then a drive home to Ranney—our home, Jim called it, as he lifted Carrie out of the buggy.

out of the buggy.

ACTIII.—TUESDAY.

Love's cottage, in the pale garish light of day, looks small, shabby, desolate to Carrie, who misses the trolley car and the patrol wagon gong. Hollyhocks and roses not conspicuous. At noon in comes Jim from the fields. "Is this your country home?" demands Carrie. "Why don't you live in a wilderness? It's me to Chicago, Jim: I can't stand the country." He drives her to the station, kisses her good-by. Then the train makes a quick getaway, and not till it is out of sight does he remember the ring.

ACT IV.—WEDNESDAY.

ACT IV .- WEDNESDAY. Lake County Court Record: "4411—James R. Minor vs. Carrie Minor; bill for divorce."

A British Pootball Decision

From the London Standard Judge Templar, yesterday, at the Middlesbrough County Court, heard an action, believed to be unique in the annals of the game of football. C. boller fireman, sued F. Gardner to recover £20 for personal injuries, loss of time, and expense caused, it was alleged, by plaintiff, while playing a friendly game of football. Rule was playing forward on the one side, and was getting the better of Gardner, who was playing back on the other side, when the latter threatened him, saying, "If you come that again I'll fettle you." This led to Gardner being cautioned by the referee. Later, Gardner it was alleged, took a running jump at Rule, who, in consequence, was badly injured. Gardner was

ordered off the field, and the game stopped.

As the result of the injuries, Rule was scious for some sixty hours. For the defe ontended that all Gardner did was to legitimately use his weight, and that he did not wilfully injure Rule. The Judge entered judgment for plaintiff for the full amount claimed. He observed that in playing football all little knocks received were not ked upon as assaults, but for one player to another and strike him in the stomach was not football. Defendant might have had to answer

From the Liverpool Daily Post. Coarse black hair indicates power of character with a tendency to sensuality. Straight stiff black straightforward personality. denotes exquisite sensibilities; flat, clinging, straight hair a melancholy but constant habit. Harsh, up right hair is the sign of a reticent and sour spi stubborn and cruel character. and whiskers are accompanied by violent animal passions, but some force of individuality. Auburn hair, on the contrary, denotes the highest order of sentiment and intensity of feeling, purity of thought Orisp, curly hair, we regret to say, is indicative of a hasty, impetuous and rash character, and generally, light hair is characteristic of a lymphatic and indolent constitution. There is no doubt that the coloring matter of the hair may be in some way affected, or may effect, the disposition, for it is an odd thing how often the sulphur in red hair or the carbon in black appears in the individual's acts

They Liked Their Cholera Medicine. From the Lancet.

to the rapid growth of the habit of tippling wh may develop in unsuspecting subjects. Two clds ladies were surprised by a visitor in the act drinking neat brandy. Upon his expressing so surprise they said that brandy had been mended to them as a capital preventive again then they took it without water, and now !-

POLITICAL NOTES.

The retirement of James E. Jones as Senator from the State of Arkansas will reduce by on ber of Democratic veterans in service in the branch of Congress. Es Gov. James V. 1895 to 1897. In 1886 he was elected to the ure. He was elected Attorney (Democratic ticket in 1897 He

In the Tenth Kentucky district Marticket. Miss Burkhart is a resident of Was which is in the mountain district of ea-suchy and she is making for conven-back. The temperance vote of Walte & at the election of two years ago that always notable in Kentucky, may de-S'ear

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